

## NAVAL PERSONNEL BILL A LAW

### Senate Agrees to the Conference Report.

### THE ARMOR PLATE QUESTION

A Heavy Army and No Proper Navy to Go With It—Bills Rushed Through—House Refuses to Consider Report on General Wheeler's Claim to Seat—One Million Voted to Expositions.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, March 2.—The chaplain of the Senate in his invocation at the opening of to-day's session, paid a tribute to Lord Farrer Herschell, of the High Joint Commission, who died in Washington yesterday. The prayer was ordered to be printed in the Record.

The conference report on the bill authorizing Governors of States to be reimbursed for expenses incurred in raising and equipping the volunteer army was agreed to.

### NAVAL PERSONNEL BILL PASSED

Mr. Hale, Maine, presented the conference report on the naval personnel bill and it was agreed to.

Mr. Faulkner (West Virginia) presented the protest of 49 out of 97 members of the West Virginia Legislature against the seating of N. B. Scott, elected for a senatorial term of six years beginning March 4, 1899. The protest was filed.

A House bill authorizing the erection of a public building at Winston, N. C., to cost not more than \$50,000 was passed.

Mr. Carter (Montana) secured consideration for the bill providing a code of criminal laws for Alaska. The Senate Committee amendments were adopted and the bill was passed.

Under special order the Senate then devoted forty-five minutes to the passage of private pension bills and bills to correct military records.

Mr. Carter presented the conference report on the census bill and it was agreed to.

### THE EIGHT HOUR BILL

Mr. Turley (Tennessee) moved to take up a House measure limiting the hours of daily services of laborers, workmen and mechanics employed upon the public works of or work done for the United States, or any Territory, or the District of Columbia. The motion prevailed, 39 to 20.

A conference was agreed to on the naval appropriation bill and Senators Hale, Perkins and Gorman were named as conferees.

Mr. Perkins (California) then moved to take up the fortification appropriation bill and it was agreed to, 39 to 11.

The vote upon the Fortifications bill displaced the Labor bill. Pending consideration of the Fortifications bill a number of measures were passed, among them being one authorizing the commissioner of the Freedman's Saving and Trust Company to pay 62 per cent. dividends to depositors; also the House bill to encourage the exposition at Buffalo.

The Senate then proceeded with the Fortifications bill, the bill being in precisely the same form it passed the House. It carries \$4,744,798.

### ARMY AND NO NAVY.

In the course of an argument on the prices paid for fortifications guns, Mr. Gorman advised to the action of the Senate yesterday on the armor plate question, when the price of armor plate was reduced to \$200 a ton. While a large army had been provided, yesterday's inaction indicated that no effective provision had been made for the navy. The action of the Senate on the armor plate matter would, in Mr. Gorman's opinion, prevent the completion of any war vessels, the armor for which had not already been contracted for. "So," said he, "we shall have until 1901 a top-heavy army and no proper navy to go with it."

Mr. Hale reported the General Deficiency Appropriation bill, and gave notice he would call it up early to-morrow.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Hoar, at 6:05 p. m., went into executive session.

### GLADSTONE'S TRAIT.

A Characteristic of England's "Grand Old Man" Which Prolonged His Life.

One of the chief characteristics of England's "Grand Old Man" was that he never worried. Notwithstanding the important varied work which he did, the late Gladstone never indulged in needless anxiety. This undoubtedly prolonged his life.

It is a fact, that mental influences affect the system and a joyous spirit causes good health. Many persons exhaust their nerve energy by worrying about things that do not exist, or over which they have no control.

Apparently women suffer the most. The exacting duties of the home and the demands of modern society make woman's life miserable. Worry and fretting are the causes of much of the headache, poor appetite, paleness, restless sleep, shaky nerves, weakness in body and brain.

The right thing for persons afflicted with any of these symptoms is to give the mind a little rest and resort to the use of Brown's Iron Bitters, as this famous remedy is of peculiar merit and never fails to benefit.

Iron is an important element of the blood and a necessity of life. All physicians prescribe it in some form, and frequently advise the use of Brown's Iron Bitters, for this remedy contains vegetable remedies of alternative and purifying qualities, combined with the strengthening elements of iron.

That its use is beneficial and lasting is shown by the experience of Mrs. Mary E. Cuthrell, of 206 North Marshall Avenue, Norfolk, Va. Mrs. Cuthrell is the widow of the late Dr. Geo. W. Cuthrell, and in talking with a reporter recently, said:

"Some years ago I was suffering with general debility and was in miserable health."

"I began taking Brown's Iron Bitters and almost immediately my health improved. After using three bottles I was cured. The remedy seemed to strengthen me and give renewed life. To-day I am in good health and am glad to speak a good word for the remedy which benefited me."

Brown's Iron Bitters restore health by enriching the blood. All druggists sell it.

life and character of the dead statesman. At the conclusion of his remarks the usual resolutions of regret were adopted, and the Senate took a recess until 8:15 p. m.

**THE NIGHT SESSION.**  
When the Senate reconvened at 8:15 Mr. Quay moved that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House to the measure providing for the erection of a building for the Department of Justice, the amendment limiting the cost to \$1,000,000. The motion was agreed to, which passes the bill.

An effort was made by Mr. Fairbanks (Indiana) to obtain consideration of the bill to extend the anti-contract labor laws of the United States to Hawaii, but Mr. Morgan (Alabama), one of the Hawaiian commissioners, objected and the measure went over.

**OF INTEREST TO NORFOLK.**  
A House bill, authorizing the appointment of a clerk of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia to validate their acts, and to prescribe where the records shall be kept, was passed.

Consideration of the fortifications bill was resumed, and Mr. Tillman was recognized to reply to speeches made earlier in the day by Mr. Gorman and Mr. Lodge. He said that it was an anomalous condition that the conference on the naval bill was in control of men who were opposed to the Senate amendment to reduce the price of armor plate. He was willing and anxious to give the administration all the support it needed, both for the army and the navy.

Later Mr. Platt (Connecticut) inquired if Mr. Tillman believed the Krupp armor could be procured at even \$145 a ton.

**TILLMAN'S ARMOR PLATE.**  
Mr. Tillman replied that perhaps it could not be, but he was convinced that the extra price for Krupp armor was "simply a scheme to rob us out of \$145 a ton."

He was willing to complete every battle-ship on the stocks and pay \$100 a ton for the armor, but he wanted Congress to proceed to the erection of an armor factory, and thus free the country from the clutches of the armist trust.

The fortifications bill was then passed without division.

Mr. Money (Mississippi) called up the special order, which was eulogies of the late Representative W. R. Love of Mississippi. He presented resolutions and then tributes were paid to the deceased.

At the conclusion of the addresses the Senate, at 10:05 p. m., adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

### IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, March 2.—No conference reports on appropriation bills were pressing at six o'clock this evening and the House therefore paid its last tribute of respect to the memory of the late Representative Hurley, of New York, by adjourning until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

An attempt was made to-day to consider the resolutions reported by the Judiciary Committee declaring that General Wheeler and the three other members who accepted commissions in the army had thereby vacated their seats, but the House by an overwhelming vote refused to consider them.

The political division upon this vote was significant. The vote stood 77 ayes and 131 nays. The ayes consisted of 21 Republicans, 43 Democrats, and 13 Populists and 146 nays, cast by 101 Republicans, 44 Democrats and 1 Populist.

### AID FOR EXPOSITIONS.

A half million dollars each was appropriated under suspension of the rules for the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo and the Ohio Centennial at Toledo.

The Senate bill carrying \$1,000,000 for a building for the Department of Justice was passed.

A number of conference reports on minor bills were adopted.

### CLAMOR FOR RECOGNITION.

There was a great scramble for unanimous consent legislation when the House met at 11 o'clock. With the end of the Congress only 48 hours off, almost every member had some local measure in front of the Speaker's rostrum ten deep clamoring for recognition. A number of bills were passed, among them a series authorizing various officers of the government to accept decoration from foreign governments.

Mr. Payne (Republican, New York) the floor leader of the majority, moved the passage, under suspension of the rules, of the bill appropriating \$500,000 for the Pan-American Exposition to be held at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1901.

### OPPOSED TO BUFFALO.

Mr. Simms (Democrat, Tennessee) opposed the Buffalo Exposition bill. He thought the appropriation of money for this class of expositions should cease. The line must be drawn somewhere, and Buffalo was as good a place to draw it as any other city.

Mr. Maddox (Democrat, Georgia) opposed the bill. He described the peregrinations of the government exhibit over the country and facetiously cautioned the Buffalo member to take good care of it, as it would be needed later at St. Louis, Toledo, Detroit and other places.

"Didn't you see it last at Atlanta?" asked Mr. Clark (Dem., of Missouri). "Oh! The gentleman is behind the times," replied Mr. Maddox. "The exhibition has been to Nashville and Omaha since then." (Laughter).

Mr. Richardson (Dem., of Tennessee) supported the bill.

### LEADER BAILEY'S POSITION.

Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, said he had steadily resisted these appropriations for expositions. From the first he regarded the principle as far more important than the actual appropriation. While he did not think this bill was right, or should pass, he would vote for it because other cities had had such appropriations, and he did not think there should be an invidious distinction against Buffalo. The good feature of this bill was that, like its predecessors, it did not establish the principle that the Government could authorize these expositions. The appropriation it contained was simply for a Government exhibit.

The bill was then passed—141 to 16. A demand for the ayes and naves received the support of only five members.

Mr. Southard followed this motion with a motion to suspend the rules and pass a bill to appropriate \$500,000 for the Ohio Centennial Exposition, to be held at Toledo.

"When is this show business to stop?" asked Mr. Cox (Dem., of Tennessee).

"It ought not to stop until after this exposition is held," replied Mr. Southard and laughter.

### OHIO'S CENTENNIAL.

Proceeding he explained that the Toledo exposition was to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of Ohio's admission into the Union. It

was also to be a Northwest territory exposition.

Mr. Simms also opposed this bill. He said the South would pay dearly the interest on the appropriations for Nashville and Atlanta. Together they received \$350,000. Here within eighty minutes the House would vote \$1,000,000.

Mr. Burke (Democrat, of Texas), called attention to the fact that the House earlier in the session had refused to grant to the Dallas Exposition, for which the people of his State had raised \$1,200,000, the poor privilege of importing exhibits from Mexico. The bill was passed—120 to 19.

Mr. Henderson (Republican, of Iowa), chairman of the Judiciary committee, then called up the resolution reported from his committee, declaring that General Wheeler, of Alabama; Colonel Colson, of Kentucky; and Colonel Campbell, of Illinois; and Major Robbins, of Pennsylvania, in accepting commissions in the army, had vacated their seats in the House.

Mr. Tillman (Republican, of Iowa) raised the consideration against the resolution. On a rising vote the division stood 43 to 57 against consideration.

### AN INTERESTING COLLOQUY.

A very interesting colloquy occurred at this point. Mr. Bailey appealed to Mr. Richardson (Democrat, of Tennessee), who did not rise to support the demand to help secure the ayes and naves.

"I think you should," said he.

"I agree with you," replied Mr. Richardson.

"You are afraid to go on record," "No, I am not."

"I will get a record vote without your help."

"You have no right to impugn my motives," retorted Mr. Richardson.

The demand was seconded by 51 members, more than a sufficient number, and the roll was called.

The House refused 77 to 164 to consider the resolutions.

The announcement was greeted with applause. Mr. Walker (Rep., of Massachusetts) again attempted to secure an unanimous consent at this point to address the House for an hour upon the banking and currency question, but Mr. Harrett (Rep., of Massachusetts) objected.

### NAVAL MATTERS.

Mr. Hilborn (Rep., of California) then moved to suspend the rules and non-concur in the Senate amendments to the naval appropriation bill.

Mr. Underwood (Dem., of Alabama) defended the proposition for a government armor factory. Armor was made only for the government. It would not come into competition with private concerns. The Government should, he argued, manufacture its own guns and armor.

An agreement was reached by which the House would have opportunity to pass upon the Senate armor plate and Gathmann dynamite gun amendments before the conference rejected these propositions, and with this understanding the Senate amendments were disagreed to, and the bill was sent to conference.

Owing to the lateness of the session, Mr. Fisher (Rep., of New York) said he would not ask the House to set aside time for paying tribute to the memory of his late colleague, Mr. Hurley, of New York, but leave was allowed members to print remarks, and at 5:55 p. m., as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned.

### The Atlantic Baseball League.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)  
Allentown, Pa., March 2.—The Atlantic League met here this afternoon and closed a deal whereby Wilkesbarre will take Hartford's place.

Lancaster, Richmond, Allentown and Newark were elected a board of directors, and Lancaster, Allentown, and Paterson were appointed a committee to frame a schedule of one hundred and twenty-six games, the season to open April 27th. The committee will report at a meeting in Philadelphia, April 1st.

F. G. Patton and J. T. Embric, of Reading, are negotiating to buy Reading's franchise from Denny Long.

### Disastrous Fire at Charlotte.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)  
Charlotte, N. C., March 2.—Fire here to-day destroyed the Southern Railway freight depot, a cotton compress, the joint property of the Southern and Seaboard Railroads, a large storage warehouse, four thousand bales of cotton intended for export to England and Germany and several hundred tons of fertilizers. The loss will be about \$200,000.

### Hobson Nominated For Promotion.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)  
Washington, March 2.—The President nominated to-day Assistant Naval Constructor Richmond P. Hobson to be advanced ten numbers from No. 1 of the list of assistant naval constructors to be No. 8 on the list of naval constructors for extraordinary heroism.

### HEART DISEASE.

SOME FACTS REGARDING THE RAPID INCREASE OF HEART TROUBLES.

Do Not Be Alarmed, But Look For The Cause.

Heart troubles, at least among the Americans, are certainly increasing and while this may be partly due to the excitement and worry of American business life, it is more often the result of weak stomachs, of poor digestion.

Real organic disease is incurable; but not one case in a hundred of heart trouble is organic.

The close relation between heart trouble and poor digestion is because both organs are controlled by the same great nerves, the Sympathetic and Pneumogastric.

In another way, also the heart is affected by the form of food digestion, which causes gas and fermentation from half digested food. There is a feeling of oppression and heaviness in the chest caused by pressure of the distended stomach on the heart and lungs, interfering with their action; hence arises palpitation and short breath.

Poor digestion also poisons the blood, making it thin and watery, which irritates and weakens the heart.

The most sensible treatment for heart trouble is to improve the digestion and to insure the prompt assimilation of food. This can be done by the regular use of after meals of some safe, pleasant and effective digestive preparation, like Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, which may be found at most drug stores and which contain valuable, harmless digestive elements in a pleasant, convenient form.

It is safe to say that the regular persistent use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets at meal time will cure any form of stomach trouble, except cancer of the stomach.

Full sized package of these tablets sold by druggists is a little book on stomach troubles mailed free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Small package of these tablets sold by druggists is a little book on stomach troubles mailed free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Small package of these tablets sold by druggists is a little book on stomach troubles mailed free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Small package of these tablets sold by druggists is a little book on stomach troubles mailed free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Small package of these tablets sold by druggists is a little book on stomach troubles mailed free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Small package of these tablets sold by druggists is a little book on stomach troubles mailed free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Small package of these tablets sold by druggists is a little book on stomach troubles mailed free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Small package of these tablets sold by druggists is a little book on stomach troubles mailed free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Small package of these tablets sold by druggists is a little book on stomach troubles mailed free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Small package of these tablets sold by druggists is a little book on stomach troubles mailed free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Small package of these tablets sold by druggists is a little book on stomach troubles mailed free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

Small package of these tablets sold by druggists is a little book on stomach troubles mailed free. Address F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

## BEEF COURT OF INQUIRY.

(Continued from First Page.)

eatable and did not satisfy the hunger nor keep up the strength.

One of his experiences with the canned roast beef was on San Juan hill when his mess was out of rations. He found a can of roast beef in one of the abandoned camps of the Sixth Cavalry. "I thought it was going to be a God send to the mess, sir," said he feelingly, "and I put it in my shirt. I was smoking a cigar at the time, but when the cigar went out I smelled something awful and when I found out what was the matter it was the can of beef in my shirt. I found the can was cracked in one corner and oh, sir, it was awful!"

His first experience with the refrigerator beef was on the San Juan hill, July 21. The beef was nearly all of it mouldy and most of it tainted so that the men were sickened by eating it. On the voyage home the men could eat little but hard tack and coffee.

"Then we started home, sir," said Dwyer in conclusion, "and when we got to Montauk Point, the Massachusetts Aid Society rescued us from the Commissary Department."

### CANNED AND REFRIGERATED BEEF BAD.

R. C. Miller, of Rochester, a machinist by trade, and a private of the Eighth Ohio, had had large experience with canned roast beef while camped in Cuba. His testimony was clearer and more assured than that of most of the enlisted men. About one-third of the canned beef was fit for use, and the rest condemned. One-half of the refrigerator beef had to be buried, and of the rest very little could be said to be good.

### SAW FLUID INJECTED.

Dr. Maxwell Christie, of Philadelphia, the witness who was supposed to have seen the chemical preparation of meat in the packing house of Swift & Company, in Omaha, testified that while in Omaha last year he had been through the slaughter house of the Swift firm, and had seen a man with a canula on the end of a flexible tube shoving it into sections of meat and injecting them with fluid. He did not know at the time what the fluid was or whether the meat being treated was corned beef, pork, or refrigerator beef.

He paid little attention to the matter at the time, but when the discussion over "embalmed beef" arose he deemed it his duty to write to General Miles telling him what he had seen. He did not say in his letter that it was "beef" which was being injected, but said merely that it was "meat." He had regarded this communication as confidential, but it had gotten out and brought him a great many letters. Among others was a letter from a man in New York, signing himself Wentz, and asking if Dr. Christie knew that the injection process he had witnessed was the regular way of corning beef hams, as the injection with pickling fluid reduced the period of pickling the meat by several weeks.

The Central Labor Union and Central Labor Federation, of Brooklyn, have decided to follow the example of the two central bodies of the same name in Manhattan and amalgamate.

## SEALED

As a good thing ought to be—in bottles. And sealed medicinally pure—and ripe with age—and mellow. Our name on label over the cork. It's there because it protects your interests as well as ours.

**G.O. TAYLOR WHISKIES**

Never sold in bulk. Of Druggists, Grocers, Licensed Dealers, everywhere.

Wholesale and Retail by WHITE BROS., Norfolk, Va.

### THE

**Joseph Brown**

**STORE.**

Requests for Samples

and their natural adjuncts—mail orders—receive prompt attention. The Spring lines are about complete, and it will afford us pleasure to hear from out-of-town customers, or those of our immediate neighbors who cannot visit the store.

Percales, Cheviots, Madras,

Shirts for the men—Waists for the little men.

Waists for the women, Dresses for the little women.

The assortments last year was a subject of much favorable comment.

What shall be said of that of this year? So much larger!

Printed Dimities and Batists.

Weavers' and printers' arts have jointly produced most charming things.

The daintily pretty for children's wear more particularly, asserts itself on this hand and that,

The Brown Store Welcomes lookers.

Joseph Brown's, 220 Main St.

# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

## GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

Bears the Signature of

*Charles H. Fletcher*

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CASTORIA COMPANY, 27 N. MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

## ONE

LADY

OUT

of every five reads The Ladies' Home Journal. The other four read either the Munsey, Delineator or some March magazine. In each of the above magazines is a personal letter to every Corset wearer in the land. It tells you about some of the important facts concerning the famous

**R. & G. CORSETS,**

"The Corset that does not stretch." We carry at all times a complete stock of the R. & G. Corsets and would be pleased to show to the readers of the above magazines—as well as to those who haven't read them—the short—long Corset. It's a new R. & G., and sells at a popular price—\$1.00. Four other lengths if you wish to see them, first counter to your left, at

**LAWRENCE & WELTON'S,**

218 MAIN STREET.

**Ames, Brownley & Hornthal**

THE MONTICELLO CORNER.

**White Goods! White Goods!**

This department offers irresistible attractions, comprising all the staples and the newest productions of the season. No difficulty will be experienced in supplying the needs of the most fastidious.

**Silks and Wool Dress Goods.**

Large arrivals this week for these departments. Our Mr. Ames being in New York in search of novelties, no pains nor time will be spared in securing specialties that can but be appreciated. We only ask that you visit the new store and carefully inspect our stock before buying.

**Old Phone No. 437. New Phone No. 825.**

**EVERYBODY LOOK!**